योजना	सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन (मिलियन हेक्टेयर में) लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन पर व्यय की गई राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
सातवीं योजना (1985-90)	12.90	11.31	14225.64
वार्षिक योजनाएं (1990-92)	5.85*	4.56	7139.63
आठवीं योजना (1992-97)	15.80	8.35	27662.34 (अस्थाई)
कुल:	100.96	66.84	68481.19

* लक्ष्य आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन की वास्तविक उपलब्धि के अनुरूप आंकड़े लक्ष्य आंकड़ों के रूप में लिये गये है। सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन के लिए नौवीं योजना के लक्ष्यों को योजना आयोग द्वारा अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Leakage of radioactivity from Atomic Power Stations

*129. DR. MOHAN BABU:
SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of atomic power stations likely to outlive their life span in near future and steps proposed to be taken to avoid danger of radioactivity likely to emanate from them;

(b) the names of atomic power stations where incidents of leakage of radioactivity occured during the last three years;

(c) whether any study was conducted or is proposed to be conducted to ascertain the effects of radioactivity on families living nearby;

(d) if so, the findings in this regard; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the light of the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE): (a) No atomic power station is likely to outlive its life span in the near future.

(b) and (c) During the last three years an incident of release of radio-activity occured in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station but this was well within the limits stipulated by the Atomic energy Regulatory Board and hence the question of conducting studies to ascertain its effects on the families living nearby did not arise in particular. However, studies have been conducted by the tata Memorial Hospital on the families of the employees of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and others located in the area and similar studies have been taken up at all other nuclear power plants.

(d) No harmful effects have been reported by the Tata Memorial Hospital.

(e) Does not arise.

Sino-Indian relations

*130. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to normalaise the Sino-Indian relations in the back-drop of alleged transfer of technology and allied assistance given by China to Pakistan in developing Ghauri missile recently; and

(b) the factors that aggravated the diplomatic crisis arising out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE): (a) & (b) Government of India remains committed to the development of a friendly, co-operative, good-neighbourly, mutually beneficial relationship with China, our largest neighbour.

In recent years, there has been steady improvement in India-China relations. With a view to promoting mutual understanding and building confidence, and, addressing outstanding issues with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution, exchanges at the governmental, parliamentary, non-governmental, people-to-people and other levels have been taking place.

It will be recalled that the Prime Minister as Minister for External Affairs in the Janata Government of 1977—79 had taken a personal and active interest in the normalisation of relations with China. It was at his initiative that the first understanding regarding maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the India-China border was reached. The Agreement on Maintenance of Peace and tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas was signed in September 1993 during the visit of the then Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao.

The process of exchanges at the highest political level recommenced with former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in 1998. The process of improving relations and resolving outstanding issues has continued since then, through high-level exchanges and official talks. In November 1996, during China's President Jiang Zemin's visit to India, the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas was signed.

Government are aware of the long-standing defence co-operation relationship between China and Pakistan, including also supply of materials, equipment and technology. The role of external assistance in Pakistan's nuclear weaponisation and missile development programme is well known. Our concerns have been made known to the Chinese side, including at the highest level. Most recently these concerns were reiterated to the Chinese side during the visit of Chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, General Fu Quanyou, to India from April 26-May 1, 1998. We see our relationship as one in which the two sides would be responsive to each other's concerns. We remain committed to the process of dialogue to resolve outstanding differences.

Border disputes with China

*131. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to resolve border dispute with China, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE):

(a) and (b) During the visit of the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to China in December 1988 India and China agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question through peaceful and friendly consultations. The India-China Joint Working Group on the boundary question was set up to discuss the boundary-related issues and to ensure maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the border areas.

In September 1993, during the visit of the then Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, to China, the two sides signed the Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas. In Article I of the Agreement, the two sides agreed that the India-China boundary question shall be resolved through peaceful and friendly consultations. Article VIII of the Agreement provides for the setting up of an Expert Group to assist the Joint Working Group on various aspects of the Boundary question and maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the border areas. In November 1996, during the visit of China's President, Jiang Zemin, the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas was signed. In the agreement, the two sides agreed to speed up the process of clarification and confirmation of the line of